**************************** EDMONSTON'S-Home of the original "FOOT FORM" Boots for Men, Women and Children.

After= Stock= Taking Sale of Women's Slippers

-The bargain in Women's Slippers is one of the chief attractions of this After- 3 Stock-Taking Sale. -Choice of any pair of Slippers in the store that sold up to ± \$3—including all materials and all styles

Edmonston's! 1334 FStreet!

DISCOUNTS ON MANY PIANOS & ORGANS Because We Are in the Midst of Stock-Taking Week. SANDERS & STAYMAN CO... 1327 F St. WEBER PIANO WAREROOMS.

******** Only 4 Days Left. 🖁

This sale will positively end this week, and the balance of the stock be sold in bulk. There is still an immense quantity of

Overcoats, Suits. Trousers, Hats and Furnishings.

Although the lines are somewhat broken, there are all sizes and styles among them, and you are offered your pick at

50c. on the Dollar.

Ask yourself squarely whether you can afford to miss a chance like this-a chance of saving as much as you spend.

ISIDOR GROSNER. 914 F St.

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,



No more dread of polishing day,



it makes silver cleaning like play.

brilliancy that has made it famous around

CONTROL OF TRUSTS

Senator Hoar Discusses the Question at Length.

HEAPING UP WEALTH

POSSESSION BY INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS.

Evils Following Combination-Opposes Removal of the Tariff and Government Ownership.

Senator Hoar's speech in the Senate today was devoted entirely to the question of trusts, and partly to an explanation of his recently introduced anti-trust bill. He began his address with the assumption that all thoughtful men are agreed as to the necessity of legislation, state or national, for the control of trusts. Any remedy to be effectual must deal with corporations, whether strictly "trusts" or not, said he; that as yet there had been only apprehension and alarm, but no serious injury, except in the case of the recent coal strike, on account of trusts. On the contrary, the progress of our material prosperity had been greater in the past few years than ever before had been known, and our workmen were better off. Still there is, he said, actual peril, and it is none the less real because it involves only the future and not Accumulation of Great Fortunes.

The senator then took up the discussion of the effect of the control of vast wealth by individuals, saying that in such a system there was much to threaten republican liberty. Most of the vast fortunes of the present day had been accumulated within thirty years. "Is there anything to render it unlikely," he asked, "that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thou-sand million in thirty years, that in the

hands of the next possessor, in another thirty or fifty years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million, or the thousand million a thousand thousand million? Is there anything to stop the acmillion? Is there anything to stop the accumulation of these snowballs? Cannot the same power and business ability and capital that can control all the petroleum in the country by and by control all the coal? Can it not control the railroad and the ocean carrying trade? Can it not buy up and hold in one man's grasp the agricultural and grazing lands of new and great that a good the coal mines and silver mines states, and the coal mines and silver mines and copper mines?"

Corporate Control.

But, great as were the possibilities of the accumulation of great wealth by individuals, he did not find in such accumulation the same peril that is found in corporate control of such wealth. This was true, he said, because the natural man dies and his estate is distributed under the law, while "It never goes through the probate court," he said. "Its internal transactions are kept

secret. It is not zealous for its own honor or reputation, except so far as its honor or reputation is essential to its getting money. It has no soul and no conscience. In general, the men who are most powerful in its management can, if they see fit, avoid re-sponsibility to public opinion. They always expect to avoid personal liability for obliga-

The senator said that now the great corporations are in good hands, but suppose some Napoleon of finance should come into the control of a thousand million dollars. would not that possibility be a real public danger? Such a power can make wars or it can prevent wars. It can threaten a community with a coal famine or a wheat famine, and it can execute its threat. He had no fear that the American people could not meet such emergencies, but it were bet-

Evils of the Trusts.

Mr. Hoar then took up the question of the trusts as they now exist, pointing out what he conceived to be their chief evils, as fol-

1. Destruction of competition. 2. The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital. 3. Destruction of local public spirit.
4. Fraudulent capitalization.

Secrecy. 6. Management for the private benefit of the officials. 7. The power to corrupt elections, and in

some cases to corrupt the courts.

8. The want of personal responsibility to public sentiment. public sentiment.

9. The absence of personal liability for contracts or wrongdoing.

10. The holding of vast properties in mortmain—in the "dead hand," if we may use the ancient phrase of the English law.

But it has life enough for all purposes of power to serve the will that wields it. It is dead only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain or heart of the Dwelling especially on the want of com-petition, he said: "There is one central power alone with which the skilled work-

man must deal and one dominant will to which he must submit. There may be a little help for him by joining a labor union, where he gets the advantage of associated strength on his side, but the labor union knows no difference between excellence and the reverse. The inefficient man and the lazy man and the dull man must stand on one level with the brightest and keenest

Advantages of Combination.

Continuing, Mr. Hoar said that many as were the evils in the great combinations of capital, some of them would be counterbalanced by corresponding advantages, and added:

"I confess I like to see Pierpont Morgan buying up great lines of ocean steamships. I like to hear of foreign potentates and principalities and powers bowing down when he visits the continent of Europe. We need great strength. We need great individual power if we are to rival foreign nations in the great matters which they also control by individual power. We must, if we can, look out in protecting ourselves. not to destroy them or to cramp them. We can give them a law which will not impair their strength and not check their natural and rightful grow..., and that, I hope, is all we mean to do. But it will be a bad bargain if we buy the dominion of the conti nent or the empire of the sea at the cost of American local public spirit." But great wealth should be controlled as the servant of man and of government, and should not be given the reins of control. We must keep control over agencies which can make

cities grow or wither. Removal of the Tariff.

Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with those who think they find an adequate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all trust-made articles. It would give the foreign trust an advantage over our individual manufacturer. He considered the remedy suggested by himself more likely to prove effective.

He announced his opposition to government ownership of great labor-employing industries, including coal mines and railroads. Socialism, he said, furnishes no remedy, but would be quite as bad as the trusts themselves. The dead level proposed by socialism would be "destructive of ev-erything which makes life worth living or erything which makes hie worth hving or manhood worth respecting. Socialism may do for China or for Turkey, but it will never be a Yankee remedy." We had no permanent danger to fear from that source.

Control by the Nation.

Speaking of corporations Mr. Hoar said no power less than that of the entire nation is capable of dealing with them. The question was the most important that had come up for a long time, "for," said he, "we are to deal not only with foreign commerce, but with that compared with which the foreign commerce of the world is but a drop in the bucket—the domestic commerce of the United States." This commerce is, the continued, in the hands of the great cor-porations and it is properly in their hands. Their work might be beneficent as well as the world. It's a lustre that lasts too.

Their work might be beneficent as well as otherwise, and for this reason Congress should go slowly and carefully in devising a chance?"

Their work might be beneficent as well as for more than a hundred years wouldn't you believe that lasts too.

Their work might be beneficent as well as for more than a hundred years wouldn't you believe. It's a lustre that lasts too.

Their work might be beneficent as well as for more than a hundred years wouldn't you believe. It's a lustre that lasts too.

Their work might be beneficent as well as otherwise, and for this reason Congress should go slowly and carefully in devising a chance?"

Livingston. L. For more than a hundred years wouldn't you believe. The congress should go slowly and carefully in devising a chance?"

remedy for the ills lest it should bring on others which might be worse. Two important steps had been taken in the passage of the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law, but while both measures had proved efficacious they had fallen short of the requirements. The anti-trust law had accomplished even more than its friends had expected of it, but there had been, he said, much disappointment over the failure of the Supreme Court adequately to interpret the phrase "in restraint of trade" as applied to combinations of business interests. Discussing the accomplishments under the law Mr. Hoar said that the Attorney General has gone far already under it to break law Mr. Hoar said that the Attorney General has gone far already under it to break up a monopoly which affected the whole freight and passenger traffic of the northwest, another affecting the cotton traffic of the south, and another the price of beef, a prime article of food. He believed that a prime article of food. He believed that Congress had power to go further on the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox, in his Pittsburg speech, and the enactment of a law on the general lines of his bill he thought would be only another step in the direction of the anti-trust law. His bill he considered tentative and experimental, but it was safe and could be modified. We should proceed safely step by step. The measure, he said, is based entirely on the theory that Congress can impose on a cor-poration created by any state such obliga-tions as it shall think fit and reasonable as a condition for its being permitted to en-gage in commerce with foreign nations and

Restrictions on Corporations. He then presented the following outline of the restrictions imposed by his bill on corporations: First, publicity in the conduct of their business_and the constitution of their organization; second, the power to stop their business altogether if they violate the laws enacted by Congress; third, strict penalties on them and their officers for such violations; fourth, personal liability for all debts, obligations and wrongdoings of the directors, officers and agents unless the laws be fully complied with. This liability is secured by requiring the personal consent to the provisions of this bill and acceptance of all its obligations by such officers directors and agents before they enter cers, directors and agents before they enter

As to the effect of the measure in case it should become a law he said:

"If this bill shall become a law and prove effective, no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of Congress can keep its condition a secret. No such corporation can do business on fictitious capital or watered stock. No corporation can oppress any rival, whether corporate or individual, by any unlawful practices. If it do, it will be on the condition that every one of its managers become personally liable for its debts and its torts, and will also be liable to heavy criminal liability. This bill depends for its validity on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate international and interstate com-

DEVOLOPMENT OF ECUADOR. Progress on the Guayaquil and Quito

Railway.

Mr. Perry Allen, attorney for the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, Ecuador, is at the Cochran. "I have just returned from Ecuador," said Mr. Allen to a representative of The Star, "after an inspection of the work of construction, which is progressing satisfactorily. Ecuador is a wonderful country, and I am more pleased with the climate every time I go there. The railroad will be 300 miles in length, and when I left 120 miles were completed. We will eventually reach the high plateau of the Andes, a feat heretofore thought impossible. This will take us 12,000 feet above the sea. Ninety miles of the road is now being operated, to Alausi, 7,600 feet above the sea. We are just completing the last great bridge, a viaduct 643 feet long and 140 feet high. Much of this work has been done since I was here in the summer. The road beyond the 120 miles is graded to Guamote, and at this town begins the great interandean wagon road to Quito, built many years ago by President Garcia More-no. This road is famous for its construction, and in many places it is as level and as smooth as 5th avenue, New York. Un-der its franchise the railroad company is given the use of this road, and will use it as it is, with little grading. An English construction company is building the road, but the company owning it is an American corporation, being incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for \$17,500,000, American gold. The stock is owned about equally in this country and England.

"We will depend mainly upon the interior business of Ecuador for our profits, and will do much business. For instance, we bring together the tropical region of the coast and the temperate region of the high plateau, where the thermometer sometimes registers 60. This will create a considerable exchange of commodities. A friend of mine found that the custom house receipts showed an importation of 3,000,000 pounds of American lard annually, and that it sold for 20 cents a pound. He discovered that he could produce lard in the interior and place it in the same market by the use of the railroad at 3 cents per pound. Before the railroad was built this was impossible, because the hogs could not be driven the long distance, and the cost of mule trans-portation was a bar to shipping the lard. portation was a bar to shipping the lard. I left Ambato one morning at sunrise for Quito, eighty miles distant, by special coach, and reached Quito at 6 in the evening. On the way I counted 820 loaded mules. All this business the railroad will get. That trip, by the way, was interesting, but expensive. There were nine changes of mules and they splloped all the way. of mules, and they galloped all the way.

My bill was \$75, gold. "President Plaza of Ecuador is very popular. He is a man about thirty-five years of age, and was elected without opposition. The country is on a gold basis, and two banks have authority to issue currency, which is accepted at par. The natives refuse gold, preferring paper or silver. The gold piece is called a 'condor,' after the famous bird of the Andes which adorns the piece. It is of exact value and weight of the English pound. The exchange in silver is fixed arbitrarily by the government, and silver is taken at about 50 cents on the dollar. The law makes a condor worth \$10 in silver, and this establishes the rate of ex-

"The country is improving rapidly, and many Americans are becoming interested in it. Guayaquil is reached in ten or twelve days from New York by steamer, but most Americans stop at Colon. The 3,000,000 Indians of the country are peaceable, and will not interfere in any way with the de-velopment of the country. Beyond the Andes, of course, there is still an unex-

Andes, of course, there is still an unexplored wilderness."

PORTO RICO'S REGIMENT.

The War Department Arranging for Its Disbandment.

The War Department is arranging for the disbandment of the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry. The formation of this regiment was authorized by an act of Congress, which provided that it should be continued in service until further direction of Congress. In view of the peaceful conditions prevailing in Porto Rico, Secretary Root does not believe there is any further occasion for maintaining a special military force in the island at the expense of the United States outside of the coast defense fortifications. He will, therefore, defense fortifications. He will, therefore, recommend the regiment be discontinued. and the right of enlistment in the regular army be extended to the citizens of Porto

he says:
"Under the prosperous conditions which Hooker, C. E., Mississippi, the Cumberland.

"Under the prosperous conditions which have followed the very liberal treatment of the island by the United States, the insular government is well able to support a police force adequate to preserve internal peace and order, and there is no more reason for maintaining a special United States force, in addition to the regular army, to protect Porto Rico against external attack, than there is to maintain such a force to Joy. Chas. F. Mo. 1223 Conn. ave. protect Porto Rico against external attack, Jones, Wm. A., Vallan Varnum. than there is to maintain such a force to Joy, Chas. F., Mo., 1223 Conn. ave.

He-"Your sex is not to be trusted with

NOW IN THE CITY.

The following members of Congress are in Washington for the winter: Senators.

FRYE, WM. P., Me., President, the Ham-

alger, Russell A., Mich., the Arlington.
Allison, Wm. B., Iowa, 1124 Vt. ave.
Bacon, Augustus O., Ga., 1757 Ore. ave.
Balley, J. W., Texas, the Riggs.
Bate, Wm. B., Tenn., the Ebbitt.
Berry, Jas. H., Ark., the Metropolitan.
Beveridge, Albert J., Ind., the Portland.
Blackburn, Joseph C. S., Ky., 1702 19th.
Burnham, Henry E., N. H., the Dewey.
Burrows, Julius C., Mich., 1404 Mass. ave.
Burton, Joseph R., Kans., 816 15th st. n.w.
Clapp, Moses E., Minn., the Cairo.
Clay, Alexander S., Ga., the Riggs.
Cockrell, Francis M., Mo., 1518 R st. n.w.
Culberson, Chas. A., Tex., the Normandie.
Cullom, Shelby M., Ill., 1413 Mass. ave. n.w.
Danlel, J. W., Va., the Barton.
Depew, Chauncey M., N. Y., 1600 H st.
Dietrich, Charles H., Neb., the Cairo.
Dillingham, Wm. P., Vt., the Cochran. Depew, Chauncey M., N. Y., 1000 H st.
Dietrich, Charles H., Neb., the Cairo.
Dillingham, Wm. P., Vt., the Cochran.
Dolliver, J. P., Iowa, 1415 Mass. ave.
Dubois, Fred T., Idaho, the Loudoun.
Elkins, Stephen B., W. Va., 1626 K st. n.w.
a.rbanks, Chas. W., Ind., 1800 Mass. ave.
Foraker, Joseph B., Ohio, 1500 16th st.
Foster, Addison G., Wash., the Arlington.
Gallinger, Jacob H., N. H., the Dewey.
Gamble, R. J., S. D., the Normandie.
Gibson, Paris, Mont., the Cochran.
Hale, Eugene, Me., 1001 16th st. n.w.
Hanna, Marcus A., Ohio, the Arlington.
Hansbrough, Henry C., N. D., 2033 Fla. ave.
Harris, William A., Kans., 1016 13th st. n.w.
Hawley, Joseph B., Conn., 1716 N st. n.w.
Hoar, George F., Mass., 1605 Conn. ave.
Jones, James K., Ark., 915 M st. n.w.
Kearns, Thomas, Utah, the Raleigh.
Kittredge, Alfred B., S. D., the Shoreham.
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Mass., 1765 Mass. ave.
McComas, Louis E., Md., 1723 R. I. ave. n.w.
McCumber, P. J., N. D., 1574 22d st. n.w. McCumber, P. J., N. D., 1574 22d st. n.w. McEnery, Samuel D., La., the Metropolitan. McCumber, P. J., N. D., 1814 22d st. n.w. McEnery, Samuel D., La., the Metropolitan. McLaurin, Anselm J., Miss., the Ebbitt. McLaurin, John L., S. C., the Ebbitt. Mallory, Stephen R., Fla., the National. Martin, Thos. S., Va., the Gordon. Mason, Wm. E., Ill., 1458 Columbia road. Millard, Joseph H., Neb., the New Willard. Mitchell, John H., Ore., the Cochran. Morgan, John T., Ala., 315 4½ st. n.w. Nelson, Knute, Minn., 649 E. Cap. st. Patterson, Thomas M., Col., New Willard. Penrose, Boles, Pa., the New Willard. Perkins, Geo. C., Cal., the Albany. Pettus, Edmund W., Ala., 34 B st. n.e. Platt, Orville H., Conn., the Arlington. Pritchard, Jeter C., N. C., the Ebbitt. Proctor, Redfield, Vt., 1535 L st. n.w. Quarles, Joseph V., Wis., the Normandle. Quay, M. S., Pa., 1612 K st. Simmons, Furnifold McL., N. C., the Riggs. Simon, Joseph, Ore., the Raleigh.

Simmons, Furnifold McL., N. C., the Riggs. Simmon, Joseph, Ore., the Raleigh. Scott, Nathan B., W. Va., the New Willard. Spooner, John C., Wis., 1800 F st. n.w. Stewart, William M., Nev., the Gordon. Tillman, B. R., S. C., 1616 R. I. ave. Vest, George G., Mo., 1204 P st. n.w. Wellington, George L., Md., the Ebbitt. Wetmore, George P., R. I., 1609 K st.

Daniel M. Ransdeil, sergeant-at-arms, 130 Alonzo Stewart, asst. dkpr., The Cairo.

B. W. Layton, act. asst. dkpr., The Riggs.

Representatives.

HENDERSON, D. B., Iowa, Speaker, the Normandie. Adams, Robert, jr., Pa., 1708 H st. n.w. Adams, Robert, Jr., Pa., 1708 H st. n.w. Adamson, W. C., Ga., the Varnum. Alexander, D. S., N. Y., the Normandie. Allen, Amos L., Me., 56 B st n.e. Allen, H. D., Kentucky, the Colonial. Aplin, H. H., Michigan, the Vendome. Babcock, J. W., Wisconsin, 11 B st. n.w. Bankhead, J. H., Alabama, the Riggs. Barney, Samuel S., Wis., the Hamilton. Bartholdt B. Missouri, the Congressions Barney, Samuel S., Wis., the Hamilton.
Bartholdt, R., Missouri, the Congressional.
Bartlett, C. L., Ga., the Riggs.
Bates, A. L., Pa., the Normandle.
Beldler, J. A., Ohlo, 1319 K st.
Bell, John C., Colorado, 1135 12th.
Bellamy, J. D., N. C., the Normandle.
Belmont, O. H. P., N. Y., the New Willard. Belmont, O. H. P., N. Y., the New Willa Benton, M. E., Mo., 1731 Q st. n.w. Bingham, H. H., Pa., the Normandie. Bishop, R. P., Michigan, the Franklin. Blackburn, S., N. C., the Grafton. Blakeney, Albert A., Md., the Raleigh. Boutell, H. S., Illinois, the Cochran. Bowersock, J. D., Kans., the Hamilton. Bowersock, J. D., Kans., the Hamilton. Brandegee, F. B., Connecticut, the Cochran. Brantley, W. G., Georgia, the Riggs. Brick, Abraham L., Ind., the Normandie. Bromwell, J. H., Onfo, 1348 Kenesaw ave. Broussard, R. F., Louislana, the Riggs. Brown, Webster E., Wis., the Hamilton. Brownlow, Walter P., Tenn., 1018 E Cap. st. Brundidge, S., Jr., Ark., the Colonial. Burgess, G. F., Tex., the Normandie. Burk, Henry, Pa., the New Willard. Burke, C. H., S. D., the Dewey. Burkett, E. J., Neb., the Dewey. Burleigh, E. C., Me., 926 15th st. n.w. Burleson, A. S., Tex., 1623 N st. Burleson, A. S., Tex., 1623 N st. Burleson, A. S., Tex., 1623 N st. Burnett, John L., Ala., 1221 K st. n.w. Burton, T. E., Ohio, 732 17th st. n.w. Butler, T. S., Pa., 1723 H st. Caldwell, Ben F., Illinois, the Ebbitt.
Candler, E. S., jr., Miss., the Varnum.
Cannon, J. G., Illinois, the Cochran.
Capron, A. B., Rhode Island, the Cochran. assel, H. B., Pa., the Shoreham. Clark, Champ, Mo., 2 6th st. n.e. Clayton, H. D., Ala., the Riggs. Cochran, C. F., Mo., the National. Conner, J. P., Iowa, the Hamilton. Coombs, F. L., California, the Norm Coombs, F. L., California, the Normandie. Cooney, Jas., Missouri, the Elsmere. Cooper, H. A., Wisconsin, the Everett.
Cooper, S. B., Texas, the Metropolitan.
Cowherd, W. S., Missouri, the Hawarden.
Crumpacker, E. D., Ind., the Dewey. Currier, F. D., N. H., the Dewey.

Currier, F. D., N. H., the Dewey.
Cushman, F. W., Wash., 922 M st. n.w.
Dahle, H. B., Wisconsin, the Hamilton.
Dalzell, John, Pa., 1605 N. H. ave.
Darragh, A. B., Mich., the Dewey.
Davis, R. W., Fla., the Oxford.
Dayton, A. G., W. Va., the Mariborough.
DeArmond, D. A., Mo., the Varnum.
Deemer, E., Pa., 1116 Vt. ave.
Dingmore, H. A. Arkansas, 1814 K steams Deemer, E., Pa., 1116 Vt. ave.
Dinsmore, H. A., Arkansas, 1814 K street.
Douglas, W. H., New York, the Arlington.
Dovener, B. B., West Virginia, the Riggs.
Driscoll, M. E., N. Y., the Cairo.
Dwight, J. W., New York, the Arlington.
Eddy, F. M., Minn., 511 C st. s.e.
Emerson, L. W., N. Y., the Normandie.
Esch, J. J., Wis., 924 I st. n.w.

Evans, A., Pa., the Varnum.
Fitzgerald, J. J., N. Y., 1324 Mass. ave.
Flanagan, D. C., N. J., the New Willard. Fleming, W. H., Georgia, the Cairo, Fletcher, L., Minnesota, the Richmond, Foerderer, Robert H., Pa., the New Willard. Fordney, Joseph W., Mich., the Dewey, Flynn, Dennis, Oklahoma, 1336 Yale st. Foss, G. E., Illinois, the Grafton. Foster, D. J., Vt., the Cumberland. Fowler, Charles N., N. J., the New Willard.

Fox, A. F., Mississippi, the Riggs. Gaines, Jos. Holt, W. Va., 1751 Corcoran st.

Haugen, G. N., Iowa, the Normandie. Hay, James, Virginia, 1326 L st.

recommend the regiment be discontinued, and the right of enlistment in the regular army be extended to the citizens of Porto Rico.

In a recent communication on the subject

Hedge, T., Iowa, the Portland.

Henry, Patrick, Miss.; the Metropolitan.

Hepburn, W. P., Iowa, 1124 E. Cap. st.

Hill, E. J., Conn., the Cochran.

Hitt, R. R., Ill., 1507 K. SE n.w.

than there is to maintain such a force to protect any part of our territory on the Atlantic coast. The people of Porto Rico should, however, have an opportunity to share in the general defense of the government to which they owe allegiance, and of the institutions which they enjoy."

If You Look at It That Way.

From the Chicago Tribune.

He—"Your sex is not to be trusted with

the ballot, madam. Have you read about that woman out in Denver who was arrested for voting two or three times in one election?"

She—"Yes, sir, and I don't blame her one bit. If you had been deprived of the ballot for more than a hundred years wouldn't you try to make up for the state of t

LANSBURGH & BRO.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

LANSBURGH & BRO.

Our Business Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturdays, 9 p.m.

Brings you the greatest values ever offered in well made, carefully cut and daintily trimmed Muslim Underwear. There is not a piece in this entire assortment that we cannot cheerfully recommend. These goods are all made under sanitary conditions.

Women's Short French Cambric Corset Covers; round neck; all seams felled. Regular 15c. value. Sale OC.

Women's Long French Cambric Corset Covers; round neck; 25c. value. Sale Price.. 14c.

Women's French Cambric Corset Covers, round, high and low neck; trimmed with embroidery or Val. lace, 29c. value. Sale 22C.

Women's French Cambric Corset Covers; round neck; some trimmed with two rows of Point de Paris lace insertion; others with tor-chon lace; 35c. value, Sale 24C.

Women's Muslin Gowns, high, V and Empire style; some yokes of hem-stitched tucks; others with insertion of embroidery; full length and width; 50c. value. 44C.

Women's Muslin Gowns, some with yokes of hemstitched tucks or embroid-ery; others Empire, with hemery; others Empire, with hem-stiched tucked revers; 79c. 69C. value. Sale Price.....

Women's Muslin Drawers; deep cambric umbrella ruffle, with hemstitched tucks, others plain yoke bands with draw-string; 29c. value. 22c. Sale Price

Women's Fine Muslin Drawers, some plain hem and tucks, others deep cambric ruffle, with hemstltched tucks or trimmed with torchon lace; 35c. value. Sale Price... 24c.

Women's Muslin Drawers, some made with full lawn ruffle, cluster of hemstitched tucks, others finished with embroidery; 45c. value. 33C. Sale price.....

Women's Muslin and Cambric Drawers. umbrella ruffle, trimmed with Point de Paris lace and hemstitched tucks; others with ruffle and insertion of torchon lace or embroidery; 44c.

Women's Fine Cambric Drawers, some trimmed with lace, others with deep embroidery ruffle, slightly soiled; 75c. and 89c. value. 59c.

Women's Short Muslin Underskirts, with full cambric hemstitch-ed ruffle; 29c. value. Sale 22C. Price

Women's Muslin Underskirts, with deep cambric hemstitched ruf-fle and cluster of hemstitched tucks; 45c. value. Sale Price. 33c.

Women's Muslin and Cambric Underskirts, some with plain ruffle and hem-stitched tucks, others trim-med with embroidery; 59c. 44C.

Women's Long Skirts, made of good muslin, with full circular hemstitched umbrella ruffle; full 1900. length; 80c. value. Sale Price

Women's Long Muslin Skirts; some plain, with hemstitched tucks; others with lace or embroidery; \$1.25 and 98c. values. Sale Price

Women's Skirts, made with deep cir cular ruffle, trimmed with two rows of

torchon lace insertion others with embroidery; \$1.19

Our January Sale of Fine White Goods.

The first showing of finest, softest White Fabrics will be exhibited here tomorrow, and as the season of 1903 will be a great white goods year, it ought to meet with a hearty response.

500 pleces English Long Cloth; beautiful quality, soft finish, for ladies' and children's wear; 12 yards to the piece; 36 inches wide. Our \$1.39 \$1.25 grade. January Sale, per \$1.25

250 pieces English Long Cloth-chamois finish, for machine sewing; a quality worth \$2.00 a piece; 36 inches wide; 12 yards to the piece. January Sale, per \$1.75 piece.....

250 pieces English Long Cloth—superior quality and finish; 36 inches wide; 12 yards to the piece. To see it means a purchase, as it is a fabric to buy by the yard will cost you \$25c. January Sale, per \$2.00 piece... 250 pieces English Nainsook-40 inches wide, a beautiful sheer quality, silk fin-

ish; 12 yards to the piece.

By the yard this would cost you 25c. January Sale, per \$2.00 London Vesting-the latest for waists and sultings-highly mercerized, white

ground, with colors of light, blue, red, black and green; 27 inches wide. A \$1.00 grade. Per 75C. India Dimity, in stripes and checks, per

121/2c. to 371/2c. Persian Lawn-sheer finish-per yard,

20c. to 60c.

Wash Chiffon-48 inches wide; one of the leaders in sheer white goods; a beau-tiful finish. Per yard,

35c. to 75c. French Lawns-40 inches wide, white fabric; second to none, both in quality and finish. Per yard,

500 pieces English Nainsook-36 inches wide; 12 yards in a piece. Our regular \$1.50 grade. January Sale, per piece.... \$1.39

1 case of 40-inch White

20c. to 50c.

1 case White Mercerized Madras; our own importation.

Actual value, 39c. Special, 25c.

English Nainsook, .2 to 36 inches wide, 12½c. to 50c.

Complete lines in India Linons, per 8c. to 50c.

White Imported Fleece-lined Pique, in pretty jacquard and striped patterns. | Regular | 35c. grade, per yard | 25c. | 50c. grade, per yard | 39c. | 75c. grade, per yard | 65c. | \$1.00 grade, per yard | 75c. |

Our January Sale of Infants' Wear in

White. This sale is held for the purpose of impressing mothers how zealous we have been in our efforts to make this department a perfect store in itself.

Infants' Long Slips, made of fine cam-bric, finished around neck and sleeve with dainty embroidery ruffle, Regular 39c. value. 23C. Special.....

Infants' Fine Long Dresses; yoke made of fine embroidery insertion; full wide skirt, finished with ruffle edged with lace. Regular \$1.59

'A lot of Babies' Dresses, made of fine material; tucked yoke; finished around neck and sleeve with dainty embroidery ruffle. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. Regular 98c. and 75c. 39C. values. Special.....

Infants' Long Slips, made of fine material, tucked yoke, finished with dainty ruffle. Regular 49C.

Bables' Dresses, made of fine ma-terial, tucked yoke, beautifully trimmed with hemstitched ruffle, full wide skirt, finished with 5-inch ruffle of fine embroidery. Sizes 6 psc. months to 2 years. Regular 95c.

\$1.68 value. Special.....

Children's Skirts, made of fine cam-bric, full umbrella style, finished with ruffle of fine embroidery. Sizes 2 to 12 years. Regular 98c. 45C.

Our January Sale of

High-Grade Domestics and Bed Quilts.

By careful and judicious buying we are able to offer these extraordinary items, which will please

you in every way-especially the way we have priced them. 1 case yard-wide Lonsdale Bleached

1 case yard-wide Lonsdan Muslin, every piece stamped with green ticket; price, 10c. 7 2 C. 100 dozen 81x90 Bleached Sheets; good, heavy quality; price, 50c. Sale Price, each.

100 dozen 81x90 Bleached Sheets, about the "Mohawk" quality; price, 55c. Sale Price, 47c.

100 dozen 45x36 Pillow Cases, extra fine quality; Price, 10c. Sale Price.....

1 case 42 inches wide "Dallas" Unbleached Mus-lin; heavy and soft finish; 7 2c. 50 pieces yard-wide Percales, in lights and darks; best quality and splendid styles; price, 12½c. SC. 1 case Unbleached Canton; extra heavy and good nap; price, 10c. Sale Price..... 834.C. 1 bale 4-4 "Dwight" Un-bleached Muslin; price, 9c.; 7 2c.

20 pieces yard-wide Feather-proof Ticking; price, 20c. Sale 14C.

90c. Full-size White Crochet 79C. finish; hemmed..... \$1.00 11-4 White Crochet Quilt; ef-

use

\$1.25 extra quality Crochet Quilt; closely woven, finely finished; 4 handsome Marselles designs. Full size.. \$1.00 \$1.75 Real Marseilles Quilt, not too heavy to launder perfect-ly; new designs; will wear \$1.59

\$2.50 Satin-finish Marseilles Quilt, ex-

quisite fern leaf and medallion designs; a spread of \$1.98

\$3.00 extra heavy Marsellles Quilt; a magnificent value at the original price, larger than the ordinary Spread; 4 centerpiece and \$2.50 all-over designs

\$2.50 Cut-out-corner Crochet Quilt, made for use on metal beds; extra heavy weight; \$1.98

7th st. LANSBURGH & BRO. 417 to 425

fective all over and medallion patterns; hemmed, ready for 89C.

Loudenslager, H. C., N. J., the Dewey.
Lovering, W. C., Mass., 1824 Mass. ave.
McCleary, J. T., Minn., the Regent.
McClellan, G. B., N. Y., 1445 R. I. ave.
McCulloch, P. D., Ark., the Colonial.
McDermott, Allan L., N. J., 1807 H st. n.w.
McLachlin, J. Cal., the Oxford McLachlin, J., Cal., the Oxford. McLain, F. A., Miss., the Varnum. Maddox, J. W., Ga., the Metropolitan. Maddox, J. W., Ga., the Metropontan.

Mahon, T. M., Pa., the Dewey.

Mann, James R., Illinois, 1741 Q st. n.w.

Marshall, T. F., N. D., the Cochran.

Martin, E. W., S. D., the Dewey.

Mercer, D. H., Nebraska, 1303 Roanoke st.

Metcalf, V. H., Cal., the Arlington.

Mover, Adolph, La., 1700 Q st. Metcalf, V. H., Cal., the Arlington.
Meyer, Adolph, La., 1700 Q st.
Mickey, J. Ross, Ill., 213 N. J. ave. n.w.
Miers, R. W., Ind., the Riggs.
Miller, J. M., Kansas, the Normandie.
Minor, E. S., Wisconsin, 49 D st. s.e.
Morrell, Edward, Pa., 1701 K st. n.w.
Moody, J. M. N. C., the National Minor, E. S., Wisconsin, 49 bt. S.c.
Morrell, Edward, Pa., 1701 K st. n.w.
Moody, J. M., N. C., the National.
Moody, M. A., Oregon, the New Willard.
Moon, J. A., Tenn., 421 6th street northwest.
Morrell, Edward, Pa., Coregran building.
Morris, P., Minn., 1115 N. H. avg.
Moss, J. McKenzie, Ky., the Driscoll,
Mutchler, Howard, Pa., the Riggs.
Needham, J. C., Cal., the Normandie.
Neville, Wm., Nebraska, 200 N. J. ave. n.w.
Nevin, R. M., Ohio, the Gordon.
Norton, J. A., Ohio, the Gordon.
Norton, J. A., Ohio, the Gordon.
Oimsted, M. E., Pa., 1758 N street.
Otjen, Theo., Wis., 227 N. J. ave. s.e.
Padgett, L. P., Tenn., the Varnum.
Palmer, H. W., Pa., 1405 I st.
Parker, R. W., N. J., 1501 Mass. ave.
Patterson, M. R., Tenn., the Riggs.
Payne, S. E., N. Y., the Normandie.
Pearre, G. A., Md., 1623 H street.
Pierce, R. A., Tenn., the Ebbitt.
Pou, E. W., North Carolina, the Riggs.
Powers, L., Maine, the New Willard.
Powers, S. L., Mass., 1461 R. I. ave. Pou, E. W., North Carolina, the Riggs.
Powers, L., Maine, the New Willard.
Powers, S. L., Mass., 1461 R. I. ave.
Randell, C. B., Tex., the National.
Reeder, W. A., Kan., 18 3d st. s.e.
Reeves, Walter, il., the Dewey.
Rhea, W. F., Va., the Colonial.
Richardson, J. D., Tenn., 1103 6th st. n.w.
Richardson, J. D., Tenn., 1103 6th st. n.w.
Richardson, W. M., Ala., the Riggs.
Rixey, J. F., Virginia, 1272 N. H. ave. n.w.
Robb, E., Mo., the Varnum.
Roberts, E. W., Mass., the Hamilton.
Robertson, S. M., La., the Riggs.
Robinson, J. M., Ind., the Driscoil.
Rodey, Bernard S., N. M., the New Willard.
Rucker, W. W., Mo., 2148 Pa. ave.
Ruppert, J., jr., N. Y., the New Willard.
Russell, J. Gordon, Tex., the Metropolitan.
Scarborough, R. B., S. C., the Metropolitan.
Scott, C. F., Kan., the Driscoil.
Selby, T. J., Ill., 2 6th st. n.e.
Shallenberger, A. C., Neb., 323 2d st. s.e.
Shattuc, W. B., Ohio, the Cochran.
Sheldon, C. D., Mich., the Drewey.
Sheppard, M., Tex., the Driscoil.
Showaiter, Jos. B., Pa., 1523 N. H. ave.
Sibley, J. C., Pennsylvania, 1321 K st. n.w.
Sims, Thetus W., Tenn., the Varnum.
Skiles, W. W., Ohio, the Normandie.

Small, J. H., N. C., the Riggs.
Smith, G. W., Illinois, 1313 Columbia road.
Smith, S. W., Mich., 1012 13th street.
Smith, W. I., Iowa, the Hamilton. Smith, W. I., lowa, the Hamilton.
Smith, Marcus A., Ariz., the New Willard.
Snook, J. S., Ohio, the Varnum.
Southwick, G. N., N. Y., the Normandie.
Sparkman, S. M., Fla., the Metropolitan.
Sperry, N. D., Conn., the Buckingham.
Spight, T., Miss., the Varnum.
Stark, W. L., Nebraska, 321 2d st. s.e.
Steele, G. W., Ind., the Dewey. Steele, G. W., Ind., the Dewey. Stephens, J. H., Texas, 114 Md. ave. n.e. Stephens, J. H., Texas, 114 Md. ave. n.e. Stevens, Frederick C., Minn., the Cairo. Stewart, J. F., N. J., the Gordon. Stewart, J. K., N. Y., the Normandie. Storm, Frederick, N. Y., the New Willard. Sulloway, Cyrus A., N. H., the Varnum. Sulzer, Wm., N. Y., 131 B st. s.e. Sutherland, G., Utah, the Driscoll. Swann, Edward, N. Y., New Willard. Swanson, C. A., Va., the Cairo. Tawney, J. A., Minn., the Riggs. Tayler, R. W., Ohio, the Raleigh. Taylor, G. W., Ala., 1013 P st. Thomas, L., Iowa, the Riggs. Taylor, G. W., Ala., 1013 P st.
Thomas, L., Iowa, the Riggs.
Thompson, C. W., Ala., the Hamilton.
Tirrell, C. Q., Mass., the Normandie.
Tompkins, Arthur S., N. Y., the Normandie.
Tongue, T. H., Ore., 1416 K st. n.w.
Underwood, O. W., Ala., the Cochran.
Vreeland, E. B., N. Y., the Dewey.
Wadsworth, James W., N. Y., 1733 K st.
Wanger, I. P., Pa., 1217 Vt. ave.
Warner, Vespasian, Ill., the Cairo. Warner, Vespasian, Ill., the Cairo. Watson, Jas. E., Ind., the Normandie Watson, Jas. E., Hid., the Normande, Wheeler, Charles K., Ky., the Riggs. Wiley, A. A., Ala., the Metropolitan. Willams, J. R., Ill., 236 Del. ave. n.e. Woods, S. D., Cal., the Loudoun. Wilcox, R. W., Hawaii, 1302 Roanoke st. Zenor, W. T., Ind., B st. n.w. Alexander McDowell, clerk, the Dewey. Wm. J Browning, chief clerk, 146 E. Cap. Frank B. Lyon, doorkeeper, 902 M st. n.w. Jos. C. McElroy, postmaster, 214 A st. s.e.

If Women Proposed From the London Lady's Pictorial.

"Rights" to a certain class of feminine mind mean nothing more than the power to lord it over the opposite sex, but truly this does not make for the betterment of woman. Were she able to ask a man to be her husband as freely as he may now ask-her to be his wife, would she ever wield the influence that she now possesses?

Judgment of the Rich.

From the London Truth.

Most of the rich in England now do not knew how to spend their wealth intelligent-Sheldon, C. D., Mich., the Dewey.
Sheppard, M., Tex., the Driscoll.
Showalter, Jos. B., Pa., 1523 N. H. ave.
Sibley, J. C., Pennsylvania. 1321 K st. n.w.
Sims, Thetus W., Tenn., the Varnum.
Skiles, W. W., Ohio, the Normandie.
Skiles, W. W., Ohio, the Normandie.
Slayden, J. L., Texas, 1631 R st. n.w.

MILES OF COLLARS. Output of the Product That Makes Troy Famous.

From Leslie's Weekly. If all of the collars and cuffs made in a year in Troy, N. Y., were placed in a single line, end to end, that line would be more than 1,000 miles long. It would extend from New York city to Chicago, with several miles to spare. Ninety-five per cent of all the collars manufactured in the United States are produced in New York state, and 85 per cent of the entire country's product comes from Troy. That an industry of this magnitude, and one whose product is of such general use, should be concentrated in a city of 75,000 inhabitants is perhaps the most interesting industrial phenomenon

in the country. From it arises a variety of unique conditions. Troy is called "the collar city" of the world. Here the very first collar detached from the shirt, and bearing a semblance to that article of apparel as it is known today, was made; and since that time, seventy five years and the industry has inenty-five years ago, the industry has intil now collar manufacturing involves \$20,-000,000 annually and gives employment to nearly 18,000 persons, whose wages amount in the aggregate to between \$8,000,000 and

Although the factories which construct are in some instances immense plants employing thousands of people—great, buzzing nests of activity—a large and important part of the work is done by women in their homes. For this is distinctly a woman's work, and while in the city of Troy the great factories are humming, through all the country round, in the farm houses and villages within a radius of fifty miles, the women sitting in their own homes are helping to make the collars of the United States. It is the skill of these women, as well as those who are employed within the factories, that enables thirty manufacturers in and near Troy to turn out complete every year about 00,000,000 collars, cuffs and shirts; and it is these same women, in the small houses of the city, in the villages

Piously minded people have a tendency to

roundabout and on the farms, that make it impossible for this industry to live else-Modern Shekels. From the Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist